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Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)

Budget performance on the financing of support for the African Union Mission in Somalia for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 has been linked to the objectives of the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia through the support component of the results-based-budgeting frameworks.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*[a]	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	45 888.8	40 062.7	5 826.1	12.7
Civilian personnel	23 576.7	23 597.4	(20.7)	(0.1)
Operational costs	140 758.3	146 429.0	(5 670.7)	(4.0)
Gross requirements	**210 223.8**	**210 089.1**	**134.7**	**0.1**
Staff assessment income	2 681.3	3 082.3	(401.0)	(15.0)
Net requirements	**207 542.5**	**207 006.8**	**535.7**	**0.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**210 223.8**	**210 089.1**	**134.7**	**0.1**

[a] Inclusive of commitment authority in the amount of $35,905,600 approved with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military contingents	12 000	10 479	7 960	24.0
African Union police	270	162	43	73.5
International staff	145	145	119	17.9
National staff	104	104	87	16.3
Temporary positions[c]				
International staff	—	—	—	—
National staff	—	—	—	—

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on planned monthly incumbency and monthly strength.
[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of support for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 29 January 2010 (A/64/644) and amounted to $205,221,300 gross ($202,327,100 net). It provided for 8,000 military contingent personnel, 270 African Union police personnel, 146 international staff and 104 national staff, including 16 National Officers.

2. In paragraph 59 of its report of 23 April 2010 (A/64/754), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $182,504,770 gross for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 64/287, appropriated an amount of $174,318,200 gross ($171,806,400 net) for the maintenance of the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. In its letter dated 28 April 2011, the Advisory Committee concurred with the request made by the Secretary-General for authorization to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $35,905,600 for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

5. The mandate for the support provided to AMISOM was established by the Security Council by its resolutions 1772 (2007) and 1863 (2009) and extended by the Council by subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance reporting period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1910 (2010) and 1964 (2010).

6. UNSOA is mandated to help the Security Council to attain an overall objective, namely, the provision of a logistical support package to AMISOM.

7. As part of that overall objective, UNSOA, during the performance reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, as shown in the frameworks below.

8. The present report assesses actual performance against the results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2010/11 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and compares the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation and mission support initiatives

9. The main priority for UNSOA in 2010/11 was the consolidation and delivery of the logistical support package initiated during the previous budgetary period to support the full deployment of AMISOM. The planning assumptions thus foresaw

emplacing remaining battalions and rotating troops in-theatre, continuing to supply fuel and rations, finalizing the second phase of the construction programme, and upgrading the tactical and strategic capability of AMISOM in the area of information and communications technology.

10. In December 2010 through resolution 1964 (2010), the Security Council increased the authorized troop strength of AMISOM from 8,000 to 12,000 to enhance its ability to carry out its mandate. Following the adoption of the resolution, AMISOM deployed 1,000 additional troops to Mogadishu. During the same period, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) liquidated and UNSOA received assets from MINURCAT for which funds for freight were required. UNSOA had actively managed its priorities throughout the period, absorbing unbudgeted costs within its existing resources to the greatest extent possible. In April 2011, in order to meet the funding requirements of additional troops and freight costs, the Advisory Committee concurred with the request made by the Secretary-General for authorization to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $35,905,600 for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.

11. The resources available in 2010/11 were fully utilized during the period. UNSOA experienced higher requirements than anticipated for defensive stores and medical services, as a result of an increase in force and military operations by the Transitional Federal Government and AMISOM, as well as increased requirements for other supplies, services and equipment, consultants, and ground transportation. The increased requirements were met through reduced requirements for facilities and infrastructure owing to the security level 5 situation in-theatre, which adversely affected the construction programme; lower-than-planned spending on freight for contingent-owned equipment, owing to deployments by AMISOM troop-contributing countries with lower volumes of contingent-owned equipment than expected; the delivery of contingent-owned equipment directly into theatre by means of bilateral support; and lower-than-planned deployment of troops.

12. Several external factors affected the implementation by UNSOA of its mandate during the performance reporting period. The severe security situation, coupled with the intensification of AMISOM combat operations against Al-Shabab, delayed the construction programme, restricted the access of United Nations personnel to Mogadishu, and increased requirements related to medical air evacuations and services. The Mission's lack of enabling units resulted in the use of combat troops for support functions such as construction works and fuel replenishment, instead of the primary task of securing Mogadishu. The limited ability of troop-contributing countries to provide self-sustainment required an increased focus by UNSOA on securing donor funding and the procurement and delivery of self-sustainment, in addition to the delivery of the logistical support package.

13. The reporting period was a milestone in the implementation by AMISOM and UNSOA of their mandates. AMISOM, together with Government forces, laid the foundation for the removal of Al-Shabab from Mogadishu by engaging in intense combat that required high levels of flexible and timely support from UNSOA. The intense combat level, elevated risk and dangerous security situation placed high demands on the delivery of UNSOA services. Despite this, UNSOA proved that its support model, developed in earlier periods, worked effectively and efficiently, and

AMISOM received in a timely manner the support that it required, enabling it to operate with a high level of effectiveness in a precarious environment.

14. UNSOA continued to engage in a variety of partnerships with AMISOM and contractors in which each party was able to provide relevant resources in order to meet mandated requirements. These partnerships allowed UNSOA to operate more effectively in the unstable security environment, reduced United Nations staff requirements and associated costs, provided AMISOM with ownership of its support operations, and encouraged AMISOM capacity-building.

15. Despite the security situation in Mogadishu, UNSOA made progress in providing United Nations standard support services to AMISOM. The focus of UNSOA was centred on supporting tactical operations, which included providing protective stores for defensive works, portable power and water for forward military locations, and combat ration packs for contingent personnel; maintaining and repairing critical fighting vehicles; extending communications to allow fighting forces to effectively command and control operations; and providing timely medical evacuations to level III and level IV medical facilities. In addition, UNSOA contractors carried out significant permanent works in western Mogadishu where security conditions allowed.

16. UNSOA continued to deliver rations to AMISOM during 2010/11. Fresh and dry rations were shipped to Mogadishu twice a month and distributed from a centralized point at the forward logistics base at Mogadishu international airport. UNSOA installed 100-person kitchens in major camps, and improved central kitchens to provide meals to forward deployed troops, while also conducting training on food health, safety and handling procedures for more than 200 AMISOM personnel.

17. A new turnkey fuel contract was mobilized in January 2011. In addition to fuel being delivered, a fuel reserve of 1 million litres of diesel was established in Mogadishu, together with four fuel distribution points, including emergency reserves at each site.

18. The UNSOA construction programme continued, with the completion of planned office and accommodation space, ablution areas and septic tank installations, among other projects, at all permanent AMISOM deployment locations, including Mogadishu international airport, the university, the military academy, the Al Jazeera I, II and III training facilities, the Uruba Hotel, the seaport and Villa Somalia. Other construction projects at the military academy, Villa Somalia, the seaport and Al Jazeera I, II and III progressed but were not completed as planned, owing to the military offensive and the high level of insecurity in the area. The construction of the interim AMISOM force headquarters and the AMISOM movement control terminal were completed, the permanent conference facility became operational, and the first phase of construction of the permanent headquarters facility began. In addition, a forward logistics base was established at Mogadishu international airport, which included warehouses, a rations distribution point and a container yard to allow for the storage of material. An AMISOM training facility, which was nearing completion at the end of the performance reporting period, will allow UNSOA to train personnel within Mogadishu itself, instead of elsewhere in the region. During the performance reporting period, UNSOA provided reliable and constant power to more than 3,500 people, with construction under way to supply another 1,600 persons in Mogadishu. UNSOA installed 10 water storage

tanks, including 3 at Mogadishu international airport, 2 at the university, and 1 each at Al Jazeera I, Al Jazeera II, Digfer hospital, the Uruba Hotel and the military academy, and provided AMISOM with 12 new boreholes, while repairing two others. In addition, an equipment maintenance and operator contract was established to support AMISOM with engineering services such as road repair and sewage collection.

19. UNSOA continued to be heavily engaged in the provision of medical support to contingent personnel. Level III and level IV hospital services in Kenya, Uganda and South Africa were operational and worked effectively, and extensive improvements were made to the AMISOM level I and level II medical facilities. In addition, UNSOA provided comprehensive medical evacuation services for AMISOM troops using purpose-equipped commercial aircraft. Medical evacuations were provided for 1,075 patients during the performance reporting period, with 824 of the evacuations being carried out after January 2011.

20. UNSOA rotated or deployed 11,747 troops and sent 28 vessels with $57.5 million worth of food and non-food items to Mogadishu during the performance reporting period.

21. A secure strategic communications network was established, linking AMISOM force headquarters in Mogadishu with AMISOM mission headquarters in Nairobi, and a terrestrial trunked radio system for secure tactical communications was established in Mogadishu.

22. To support AMISOM logistical efforts, UNSOA provided heavy transport vehicles, including fire trucks and material-handling equipment, as well as armoured vehicles to protect VIPs and senior leaders, and also provided patrol boats to enable the Mission to conduct maritime surveillance and protective operations.

23. In September 2010, UNSOA established a contract with a third-party vendor for the maintenance and repair of vehicles, generators, water treatment plants and maritime equipment. The contract set up a partnership in which AMISOM provided required personnel, UNSOA provided spare parts, and the vendor provided mechanics, trainers and a vehicle repair workshop facilitating 750 inspections, 700 maintenance works and more than 1,000 repairs of various types of equipment.

24. UNSOA continued to provide capacity-building to AMISOM personnel with regard to United Nations support policies, processes and procedures as well as the operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned equipment. Training was focused on logistical and technical areas, and included information and communications technology, aviation operations and security, movement control, property management, rations, supplies and medical services. A total of 1,170 AMISOM personnel were trained during the performance reporting period, as compared with 498 in 2009/10.

25. UNSOA conducted quarterly inspections of major equipment provided by troop-contributing countries through a commercial contractor, and verified 99.73 per cent of contingent-owned equipment.

26. UNSOA continued to provide public information and strategic communications support to AMISOM in both Mogadishu and Nairobi. In implementing the AMISOM communications strategy, UNSOA sought to establish a presence within the Somali information environment in order to gain broad popular

support and understanding among Somalis of the role of AMISOM. To achieve this, UNSOA coordinated activities in four areas: research; press, media and outreach; print and audio-visual production; and Radio Bar Kulan.

27. UNSOA had achieved an overall deployment rate of 92 per cent for international and national staff as at 30 June 2011, compared with 41 per cent at the same time in the prior period.

C. Regional mission cooperation

28. UNSOA continued to provide support to the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) comprising the full range of human resources, financial, procurement, technical services and budget management support areas. UNSOA also worked closely with the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) in planning its support for AMISOM and the African Union.

29. UNSOA increased its level of cooperation with the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda, during the performance reporting period. UNSOA relied on the Regional Procurement Office for bidding exercises, on the support provided by the Regional Service Centre in the processing and approval of education grants, and on training in the areas of information and communications technology, project management and human resources management provided to UNSOA staff at the Centre. In addition, the Director of UNSOA, a member of the Regional Service Centre Steering Committee, regularly participated in Committee meetings.

D. Partnerships and country team coordination

30. The delivery of the UNSOA mandate required close coordination with the African Union and AMISOM. Weekly meetings were held with the military and civilian components of AMISOM in Nairobi and Mogadishu. The Director of UNSOA met on a regular basis with the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia and the Force Commander of AMISOM, in addition to ensuring the participation of the Office in strategic and technical-level meetings held in Addis Ababa relating to AMISOM, including bimonthly meetings with the Ministers of Defence of troop-contributing countries.

31. UNSOA worked closely with bilateral partners of AMISOM to ensure proper coordination of the delivery of the support package to the Mission. In addition to frequent bilateral meetings with donor countries held in Nairobi to generate financial or in kind support for AMISOM, UNSOA convened weekly AMISOM partner meetings and participated in partner coordination meetings convened by the European Union in Addis Ababa.

32. The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of AMISOM, managed by UNSOA, has developed into a central element of the AMISOM funding stream, including for the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment and the provision of sustainment. UNSOA undertook regular bilateral and multilateral meetings with partners to generate and sustain financial support for the Trust Fund.

33. UNSOA actively participated in weekly Somalia country team meetings and interacted on a regular basis with the Senior Policy Group on Somalia, chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, and with the Joint

Planning Unit. UNSOA also participated in the development of an integrated strategic framework for Somalia in cooperation with the Unit, UNPOS and the Somalia country team.

34. UNSOA cooperated with other organizations, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the World Food Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Office for Project Services, to ensure a standardized system for mapping and producing high-accuracy, three-dimensional maps of Mogadishu to assist in visualization and operational planning.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: provision of logistical support

35. UNSOA support for AMISOM was aimed at providing effective and efficient logistical, administrative and technical services to AMISOM troops, African Union police officers and civilian personnel. In implementing its mandate, UNSOA provided a range of support functions, including administrative services; the maintenance and construction of office and accommodation facilities; health care; the establishment and maintenance of an information and communications technology infrastructure; air, sea and surface transport operations; supply and resupply operations; and the provision of security services.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: delivery of a United Nations logistics support package to the African Union Mission in Somalia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1.1 Establishment of hard-wall and soft-wall accommodations, headquarters and hospital facilities for AMISOM personnel in Mogadishu	Facilities constructed in Mogadishu during the performance reporting period included primarily accommodation for approximately 1,500 personnel, office space for approximately 80 personnel, training (2 facilities), kitchen and dining (8 facilities), medical (2 facilities), conference spaces (1 facility), warehouses (11 facilities), workshops (3 facilities), a movement control terminal, and the UNPOS/UNSOA and AMISOM force headquarters
1.1.2 Establishment of United Nations commercial support arrangements for AMISOM	Achieved. Commercial contracts relating to fuel supply and services, food rations and bottled water, information support services, maintenance and repair of United Nations-owned, African Union-owned and contingent-owned equipment, freight forwarding and related services, and medical and casualty evacuations were established
1.1.3 Establishment of an effective internal control accountability framework	Achieved. The accountability framework was reviewed and updated in conjunction with the risk assessment update in March 2011

1.1.4 AMISOM personnel trained in United Nations-owned equipment, support policy, processes and procedures	Achieved. 1,170 AMISOM personnel were trained in the use of United Nations-owned equipment and in support policy, processes and procedures

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Implementation of the second year of a two-year construction programme for the upgrade of African Union troop accommodations to United Nations standards	22	Camps at various locations, from platoon to battalion company size, were completed
	18	Construction projects were ongoing at the end of the period
Implementation of sanitation services in all areas of troop occupation in Mogadishu to United Nations standards	Yes	Sanitation facilities were improved throughout AMISOM camps through the provision of prefabricated ablution units, septic tanks and soak-away pits, and the construction of field latrines
Implementation of United Nations standards, including in the areas of equipment and consumables, in order to provide improved health care and medical treatment	2	Medical facilities meeting United Nations standards were established. Additional AMISOM requirements, related to the high number of casualties and the limited medical self-sustainment capability of AMISOM military contingents, were accommodated as required
Military, African Union police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 7,929 contingent personnel and 162 African Union police officers	Yes	Average troop strength of military contingents was 7,960 during the period. The deployment of 2,867 troops took place, and a total of 11,747 troops were emplaced or rotated
	No	Average troop strength of African Union police officers was 43 during the period. A total of 30 African Union police officers were rotated in February 2011. The lower-than-budgeted emplacement of African Union police officers was due to the security situation in Mogadishu
Verification, monitoring and inspection of an estimated 114 contingent-owned vehicles per battalion, supplies and services provided in support of military and police personnel	Yes	Quarterly inspections were conducted by a third-party contractor in October 2010, January 2011 and April 2011 on 100 per cent of contingent-owned vehicles
Storage and supply of rations for an average strength of 7,929 military contingent personnel, 14 days' combat rations and 14 days' water reserves for military contingent personnel and 162 African Union police personnel in Mogadishu	7,960	Average strength of military contingent personnel provided with 14 days' combat rations and 14 days' water reserves
	43	Average number of African Union police personnel in Mogadishu provided with rations, owing to the lower-than-budgeted emplacement of African Union police officers as a result of the security situation in Mogadishu

Civilian personnel, coordination and accountability mechanisms		
Administration of an average of 250 civilian staff, comprising 146 international staff and 104 national staff	206	Average number of contracts administered, covering 119 international staff and 87 national staff The lower-than-planned output was due to delays in the recruitment process and the rejection of offers by selected candidates
Ongoing risk assessment and update of risk register in conjunction with the Office of Internal Oversight Services	Yes	Risk assessments were conducted throughout the year using risk registers and matrixes, including mitigation strategies and contingency plans, which were shared with the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support and the Office of Internal Oversight Services
Periodic review and update of accountability framework	Yes	A review and updating of the accountability framework, in conjunction with an updating of the risk assessment formulation, was completed in March 2011
Regular meetings with partners (AMISOM, UNPOS, major donors) to coordinate support provided by the United Nations (assessed and voluntary funding) and bilateral mechanisms to AMISOM	Yes	Weekly meetings with AMISOM, UNPOS and major donors were held to coordinate support provided to AMISOM by the United Nations and bilateral mechanisms
Facilities and infrastructure		
Operation and maintenance of 13 facilities in Mogadishu, 1 forward support base in Mombasa and 1 headquarters facility in Nairobi	Yes	UNSOA operated and maintained 32 facilities at 13 locations in Mogadishu, the Mombasa Support Base and the UNSOA/UNPOS headquarters facility in Nairobi
Construction of three camps, two with prefabricated buildings and one with permanent local construction. Erection of a perimeter defence for the main military site at Mogadishu airport	No	Camp construction progressed but was not completed, owing to the security situation in Mogadishu Perimeter projects compliant with minimum operating security standards, including the establishment of a Hesco Bastion wall, were in progress, with approximately 8 km out of a total of 9.5 km completed Planning for the construction of a 5 km high-security fence and a 6 km concertina fence was in progress at the end of the period A contract for the installation of a 10 km chain-link fence was established
Sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	20	Camp locations had water supply and sewage system projects completed
	7	Camp locations had water supply and sewage system projects in progress at the end of the period

Operation and maintenance of 59 United Nations-owned and 36 contingent-owned water and wastewater purification plants in Mogadishu	5	United Nations-owned water treatment plants became operational in June 2011
	1	United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plant was operated and maintained
	14	Contingent-owned water treatment plants were operated and maintained
		The lower-than-planned output was due to delays in the establishment of contractual arrangements for the installation of plants in Mogadishu
Operation and maintenance of 194 United Nations-owned and 72 contingent-owned generators in 3 locations	143	United Nations-owned equipment generators were operated and maintained at 9 permanent camp locations and up to 30 mobile or temporary forward and tactical positions throughout Mogadishu. Not all generators procured during the period were installed, owing to the security situation, which delayed the construction programme
	94	Contingent-owned generators were operated and maintained at all permanent AMISOM locations and at more than 30 forward positions throughout Mogadishu
Storage and supply of 7 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	1.9 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were provided for generators in Mogadishu
		The reduced supply of petrol was due to the delay in the deployment of AMISOM personnel and the delayed construction of hard-wall accommodation facilities in Mogadishu
Construction of 10 km of gravel roads for the three new camps in Mogadishu	No	Mobilization of a third-party contract was ongoing at the end of the period. Internal roads were maintained by AMISOM
Maintenance and repair of 1 airfield facility and 1 seaport facility in Mogadishu	Yes	Maintenance and repair of the airfield facility were ongoing at the end of the period
	No	UNSOA was unable to maintain and repair the seaport facility, owing to the security situation, which prevented access to the premises
Maintenance and renovation of 9 storage facilities for petrol, oil and lubricants in 9 locations	4	Storage facilities were maintained and renovated
		The lower-than-planned output was due to the security situation in Mogadishu
Construction of 3 petrol storage facilities in 3 locations in Mogadishu	4	Petrol storage facilities were constructed and operational in Mogadishu at Mogadishu international airport, AMISOM force headquarters, the university and the military academy. A strategic fuel reserve of 1 million litres was established at Mogadishu international airport

		The higher-than-planned output was due to the parti redeployment of the Burundian contingent from the university to the military academy
Geographic Information System		
Provision of topographic, engineering and communications mapping support to AMISOM for planning and operations within its area of operation	Yes	125 different maps were produced
Development of situational awareness and required Geographic Information System (GIS) security application for assessment of risks and mitigations for both AMISOM and UNSOA	Yes	The GIS security application was completed. Implementation of the application and completion o the situational awareness display were pending
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 193 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 36 armoured vehicles, and 1,026 contingent-owned vehicles	313	United Nations-owned vehicles were operated and maintained
	49	Armoured vehicles were operated and maintained
		The higher-than-planned output was due to the unexpected transfer of vehicles from other missions particular the United Nations Interim Force in Leba
	497	AMISOM-owned vehicles were operated and maintained
		The lower-than-planned output was due to the deployment by AMISOM of lower quantities of contingent-owned vehicles than expected
Supply of 4.4 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	2.1 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied for ground transportation
		The lower-than-planned supply was due to the delay deployment of AMISOM personnel and the fact tha there were fewer AMISOM-owned vehicles than planned
Operation of a daily shuttle service 6 days a week for an average of 145 United Nations international personnel per day from their accommodation to mission area	Yes	A daily shuttle service transporting personnel from accommodations to the mission area operated 5 day week for an average of 161 United Nations international personnel per day
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 1 fixed-wing aircraft	No	Air movement in support of AMISOM and UNSOA provided through third-party contractors
Supply of 2.6 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	No	Air movement in support of AMISOM and UNSOA provided through third-party contractors

Naval transportation		
Maintenance of 6 patrol boats to secure inshore and over-water in-flight activities in Mogadishu	5	Patrol boats and 14 engines were maintained to secure inshore and over-water in-flight activities in Mogadishu
Supply of 0.2 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for naval transportation	0.1 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied for naval transportation The lower-than-envisaged supply was due to the delayed deployment of AMISOM personnel and the fact that there were fewer naval patrol operations than planned
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network with links to AMISOM in Mogadishu and Nairobi, the African Union in Addis Ababa, United Nations Headquarters in New York, UNSOA headquarters in Nairobi, the Information Support Management Section broadcasting studio in Nairobi and the support base in Mombasa to provide voice, fax and data communications and videoconferencing	Yes	The satellite network was established at all intended locations, including the connection through the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to link AMISOM force headquarters in Mogadishu to the African Union in Addis Ababa. Information and communications technology facilities and services were also provided and included telephony, e-mail and videoconferencing capabilities. In addition, Internet capability was available through the United Nations Logistics Base and was enhanced with the commercial satellite Internet service at AMISOM force headquarters and the university in Mogadishu, which serves as the Burundian contingent headquarters in Mogadishu
Support and maintenance of voice data connectivity between the 9 AMISOM battalions and key AMISOM support locations, including, but not limited to, the airport, the seaport, Villa Somalia, the university, the academy and KM4	No	Connection for voice, fax, video and data communications between AMISOM force headquarters at Mogadishu international airport and the seaport, Villa Somalia, the university, the academy and KM4 was established through terrestrial microwave linked to a satellite network at AMISOM force headquarters. Voice and data connectivity to 9 AMISOM battalions and other key locations was pending the deployment of troops
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	Yes	Support and maintenance of a satellite network was provided through the United Nations Logistics Base. The migration of hub services to the Mombasa satellite hub was ongoing at the end of the period
Support and maintenance of 11 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 11 telephone exchanges and 14 microwave links	No	Support and maintenance were provided for 5 VSAT systems, 2 telephone exchanges, 5 microwave links and 4 mobile deployable telecommunications systems Further progress was pending the deployment of troops

Support and maintenance of 69 high-frequency, 13 very-high-frequency (VHF) and 9 ultra-high-frequency (UHF) repeaters and transmitters, and 1,900 TETRA trunking radios	No	69 high-frequency and 13 very-high-frequency transmitters were no longer planned for deployment, as they no longer complied with safety and security requirements in Mogadishu
		The following information technology equipment was supported and maintained: 7 UHF repeaters, with 2 pending the full deployment of AMISOM troops
	2,356	Trunking radios, comprising 2,180 handheld radios, 126 mobile radios and 50 base station radios
		The support and maintenance of a higher-than-planned number of trunking radios was due primarily to the further development of a secured communications infrastructure, which consequently required additional radios
Support and maintenance of one radio production facility in support of AMISOM and one radio broadcast facility in Mogadishu	Yes	A radio production facility in Nairobi and a broadcast facility in Mogadishu for Radio Bar Kulan were established and operational
Support public information campaigns for AMISOM through the management of contractors engaged to implement the AMISOM communication strategy	Yes	100 African Union personnel and UNSOA contractors worked to implement the AMISOM communications strategy
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 122 servers, 567 desktop computers, 185 laptop computers, 132 printers and 52 digital senders in 5 locations	Yes	UNSOA reduced its number of servers and planned further reductions to meet its target of 36 physical servers in production
		UNSOA supported and maintained 468 desktop computers, 159 laptop computers, 66 printers and 18 digital senders in 5 locations
		The fact that a lower-than-planned number of desktop and laptop computers, printers and digital senders were supported and maintained was due to the difficulty in deploying equipment and personnel to Mogadishu
Support and maintenance of 3 local-area networks (LAN) and wide-area networks (WAN) in Nairobi, Mombasa and Mogadishu	No	A 300-user LAN in Nairobi was fully deployed, with the deployment of Internet protocol (IP) telephony pending completion in the third quarter of 2011
		LAN and IP telephony were fully deployed in Mombasa
		The deployment of LAN and IP telephony in Mogadishu is expected in the fourth quarter of 2011, pending the implementation of structured cabling, expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2011

Support and maintenance of the wireless area network	No	The support and maintenance of the Mombasa wireless area network was in progress at the end of the period owing to delays in the procurement of structured cabling installation The Mogadishu wireless area network was deployed in several office and accommodation locations The deployment of the Nairobi wireless area network was pending the approval of project deployment
Medical		
Maintenance of air evacuation arrangements for United Nations and AMISOM personnel to level III and level IV medical facilities in Nairobi; Dubai, United Arab Emirates; and Pretoria	Yes	Air evacuation arrangements for United Nations and AMISOM personnel to level III and level IV medical facilities were maintained, with 1,075 personnel evacuated during the period
Support AMISOM level I and II medical facilities (9 level 1 and 2 level II) in Mogadishu with United Nations standard equipment and consumables	Yes	9 level I and 2 level II medical facilities were supported with medical supplies, and critical equipment was repaired in Mogadishu
Support the achievement by AMISOM of United Nations health and safety standards in Mogadishu	Yes	UNSOA supported the achievement by AMISOM of United Nations health and safety standards in Mogadishu through the operation of a level II medical facility at Mogadishu international airport and the construction of additional buildings to enhance the facility, which was in progress at the end of the period The provision of water supply for the level I medical facility at the university location was in progress at the end of the period Operations at the military academy and Villa Somalia level I clinics were ready to commence, pending improvement in the security situation
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for all mission areas	Yes	Security guards were deployed at all UNSOA facilities in Kenya 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, with the exception of the UNSOA head office, for which security was provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi Armed police were deployed at the UNSOA broadcast facility at Spring Valley A luggage scanner and a walk-through metal detector were installed and operating at the offices of the UNSOA Aviation and Movement Control Section at Wilson airport and Spring Valley

		Emergency response arrangements were implemented at the Mombasa Support Base and the offices of the UNSOA Aviation and Movement Control Section at Wilson airport and Spring Valley Night guard dogs were deployed at Spring Valley and at the Mombasa Support Base All security arrangements were provided by commercial security service providers, with UNSOA security staff supervising and managing personnel and services
Mission-wide site security assessment	Yes	Security risk assessments were conducted for all UNSOA establishments and were reviewed and updated to address changing security scenarios
Establishment of minimum operating security standards and minimum operating residential security standards in UNSOA and AMISOM locations in Nairobi, Mombasa and Mogadishu	Yes	Minimum operating security standards and minimum operating residential security standards were established for all locations in Nairobi, Mombasa and Mogadishu In addition to the completion of security assessments in Nairobi and Mombasa, a total of 103 staff members underwent security training on "Safe and secure approaches in field environments"
Training		
Continued induction training in support policy, processes and procedures in the different functional (logistics and administrative) areas, as well as installation, operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned equipment provided under the logistical support package for AMISOM personnel	Yes	1,170 AMISOM personnel were trained in United Nations support policies, processes and procedures
Continued mine action explosive ordnance disposal induction training for AMISOM military contingent personnel to enhance AMISOM freedom of movement	9	Predeployment training sessions were held for 640 AMISOM military personnel on the use of AMISOM equipment prior to every rotation Predeployment and refresher training was provided to 1,030 personnel on aviation, movement control, property management, supply, engineering, transport, information and communications technology and United Nations logistics, in Mombasa and Nairobi In-mission training was provided to 560 personnel on kitchen and catering services and the defence cell, in Mogadishu

	Advanced explosive ordnance disposal training, mentorship and support were provided to six AMISOM explosive ordnance disposal teams

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Provide effective administrative support to the United Nations Political Office for Somalia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
UNPOS receives the administrative support to successfully implement its mandate	Achieved. UNPOS received full administrative support from UNSOA, both in Nairobi and in Somalia. In addition, all posts that had formerly been under the Support Coordination Unit of UNPOS had been integrated into UNSOA as at 1 July 2011

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of a full range of human resources management support, including staff administration, recruitment and development	Yes	UNSOA provided a full range of human resources management to UNPOS, ranging from the recruitment of candidates to the administration of entitlements, benefits and consultants. The average number of staff managed was 61, comprising 49 international and 12 national staff. Recruitment activities resulted in the engagement of 13 international and 15 national staff
Implementation of effective financial support to UNPOS, in close coordination with the UNPOS regional coordination unit	Yes	UNSOA prepared UNPOS financial statements, and processed 50 travel expense claims and 30 vendor payments per month
Provision of procurement support services to enable UNPOS to obtain goods and services in the shortest possible time, establish procurement plans, support disposal of property and manage contracts	Yes	UNSOA processed 60 UNPOS requisitions and 58 UNPOS purchase orders, conducted a comprehensive site visit to Hargeysa regarding a potential UNPOS location, and identified potential companies and bidders in the region
Provision of support for both internal and external audit missions of UNPOS administrative management and provision of responses to pending previous audit observations	No	No internal or external audit missions were conducted during the performance reporting period
Formulation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of UNPOS assessed budget and trust fund activities	Yes	UNSOA formulated the UNPOS budget for 2012, monitored the UNPOS 2011 budget, and managed and monitored contributions made to the UNPOS trust fund in support of Somali transitional security institutions and Trust Fund for Peacebuilding in Somalia

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars, budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011)

			Variance	
	Apportionment[a]	Expenditure	Amount	Percentage
Category	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)-(2)	(4) = (3) ÷ (1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers				
Military contingents	45 594.0	40 050.4	5 543.6	12.2
United Nations police	294.8	12.3	282.5	95.8
Formed police units				
Subtotal	**45 888.8**	**40 062.7**	**5 826.1**	**12.7**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	19 657.8	20 294.1	(636.3)	(3.2)
National staff	3 918.9	3 303.3	615.6	15.7
United Nations Volunteers				
General temporary assistance				
Subtotal	**23 576.7**	**23 597.4**	**(20.7)**	**(0.1)**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel				
Civilian electoral observers				
Consultants	56.0	2 265.4	(2 209.4)	(3 945.4)
Official travel	928.8	1 750.7	(821.9)	(88.5)
Facilities and infrastructure	65 422.9	57 771.6	7 651.3	11.7
Ground transportation	9 470.0	11 458.4	(1 988.4)	(21.0)
Air transportation	1 143.4	1 752.6	(609.2)	(53.3)
Naval transportation	431.4	403.1	28.3	6.6
Communications	14 263.4	13 945.5	317.9	2.2
Information technology	3 679.3	3 041.1	638.2	17.3
Medical	6 430.6	12 775.0	(6 344.4)	(98.7)
Special equipment				
Other supplies, services and equipment	38 932.5	41 265.6	(2 333.1)	(6.0)
Quick-impact projects				
Subtotal	**140 758.3**	**146 429.0**	**(5 670.7)**	**(4.0)**
Gross requirements	**210 223.8**	**210 089.1**	**134.7**	**0.1**
Staff assessment income	2 681.3	3 082.3	(401.0)	(15.0)
Net requirements	**207 542.5**	**207 006.8**	**535.7**	**0.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)				
Total requirements	**210 223.8**	**210 089.1**	**134.7**	**0.1**

[a] Inclusive of commitment authority in the amount of $35,905,600 approved with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

B. Expenditure for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011)

Category	*Expenditure*
Civilian personnel	
International staff	—
National staff	—
United Nations Volunteers	—
General temporary assistance	—
Subtotal	—
Operational costs	
Consultants	—
Official travel	2.1
Facilities and infrastructure	3.9
Ground transportation	3.0
Air transportation	—
Communications	0.4
Information technology	1.5
Medical	0.3
Special equipment	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	0.8
Subtotal	**12.0**
Gross requirements	**12.0**
Staff assessment income	—
Net requirements	**12.0**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—
Total requirements	**12.0**

36. The Regional Service Centre at the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda, was established by the General Assembly by its resolution 64/269, with effect from 1 July 2010. It was decided that the personnel and financial resources of the Centre for 2010/11 would be provided mainly through redeployment from the missions to be served by the Centre (the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, UNSOA, the United Nations Office in Burundi, and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic). The costs for each of these missions were based on the proportion of the approved total mission budget (gross) for 2010/11 against the total budget of the missions.

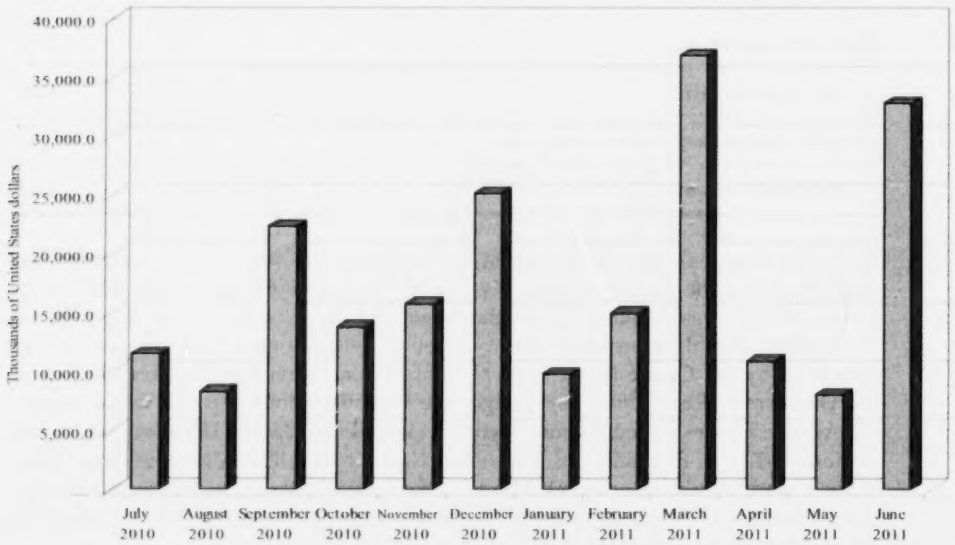
C. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	*Appropriation*		
	Original distribution	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	45 888.8	(5 735.0)	40 153.8
II. Civilian personnel	23 576.6	22.6	23 599.3
III. Operational costs	140 758.3	5 712.4	146 470.7
Total	**210 223.8**	—	**210 223.8**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			**2.7**

37. Owing to the intense engagement of AMISOM in combat operations against anti-Government elements and the continuing insecurity in Mogadishu, it was necessary that UNSOA reprioritize requirements in its budget implementation. Operational costs in group III were higher than planned, owing primarily to the high cost of medical services, including evacuations and hospitalization expenses; other supplies, services and equipment to cover exchange rate fluctuations, the procurement of equipment and the establishment of a tracking system; costs for consultants in Mogadishu, as United Nations staff could not be deployed in the prevailing security situation; and maintenance services for AMISOM vehicles and equipment. Increased requirements in group III were met through reduced requirements in group I, due primarily to the deployment of less contingent-owned equipment than planned and the emplacement of 1,000 AMISOM military personnel, as compared with the budgeted emplacement of 2,550 troops.

D. Monthly expenditure pattern



38. The higher expenditure during the months of September 2010 and March 2011 resulted primarily from a rations contract to support AMISOM military contingents in Somalia for which commitments are reviewed biannually. The higher expenditure in December 2010 was due primarily to commitments against contractual arrangements for construction services and strategic communications in support of AMISOM. The higher expenditure in June 2011 resulted from commitments that needed to be implemented within a short period of time before the end of the period.

E. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	1 492.2
Other/miscellaneous income	149.5
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	9 953.9
Total	**11 595.6**

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military contingents	$5 543.6	12.2%

39. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to deployments by AMISOM troop-contributing countries with lower volumes of contingent-owned equipment than a standard United Nations battalion, as well as the delivery of contingent-owned equipment directly into theatre through bilateral support. The reduced requirements were also attributable to the delay in the deployment of troops, which had been planned to be carried out by 30 June 2011.

	Variance	
African Union police	$282.5	95.8%

40. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual monthly average deployment of 43 AMISOM police personnel during the budgetary period as compared with the planned monthly average deployment of 162 AMISOM police personnel, owing to the security situation in Mogadishu, which resulted in lower-than-budgeted travel costs for emplacement, rotation and repatriation, and rations.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

	Variance	
International staff	($636.3)	(3.2%)

41. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average monthly deployment of 119 international staff during the performance reporting period as compared with the budgeted average deployment of 87 international staff. The accelerated recruitment of civilian staff reflected a 17.9 per cent vacancy rate during the reporting period, as compared with the rate of 40 per cent applied in the budget.

	Variance	
National staff	$615.6	15.7%

42. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to lower requirements for common staff costs. The requirements reflected an average common staff cost expenditure of $6,425 per person during the reporting period, as compared with the budgeted common staff cost provision of $19,985 per person.

	Variance	
Consultants	($2 209.4)	(3 945.4%)

43. The increased requirements were due primarily to the limitations placed on the ability of United Nations personnel to gain access to Mogadishu, as a result of the high level of insecurity that persisted in the city and restricted both the number of UNSOA staff visits and the implementation of planned projects. In order to monitor progress in Mogadishu, UNSOA therefore relied on individual contractors and consultants. The 2010/11 expenditure reflected the deployment of a monthly average of 19 consultancy experts in project and supply-chain management, as compared with the significantly lower 2010/11 budgeted amount for consultants, which had been limited to training fees.

	Variance	
Official travel	($821.9)	(88.5%)

44. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to increased visits to troop- and police-contributing countries for assistance and a higher-than-expected number of trips for consultations with political stakeholders and partners in support of UNSOA and AMISOM operations. The 2010/11 expenditure reflected 714 trips, as compared with the 452 budgeted trips, during the reporting period. The increased requirements were also attributable to the deployment of three temporary staff from other missions to temporarily support UNSOA activities.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$7 651.3	11.7%

45. The reduced requirements were due primarily to the need to reprioritize resources in order to meet unforeseen operational requirements that emerged in the last half of the budgetary period owing to the intensified combat situation. In addition, the security level 5 situation in-theatre adversely affected the construction

programme, which led in turn to a reduction in requirements related primarily to construction services; petrol, oil and lubricants; and acquisitions of water purification equipment and water and septic tanks. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the unforeseen acquisition of accommodation equipment; they were also offset by unbudgeted costs related to the rental of premises within the AMISOM secured perimeter in Mogadishu to accommodate UNSOA civilian personnel and consultants pending the completion of the accommodation compliant with the UNSOA minimum operating security standards and minimum operating residential security standards, as well as the rental of premises at Wilson airport in Nairobi for operations of the Aviation and Movement Control Section.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	($1 988.4)	(21.0%)

46. The increased requirements were attributable in part to a long-term third-party maintenance services contract for AMISOM and United Nations-owned equipment in Mogadishu, which was not budgeted for during the performance period. The maintenance services contract covered African Union-owned equipment, United Nations-owned equipment and equipment donated by bilateral stakeholders. The increased requirements were also attributable to the unbudgeted payment for armoured vehicles that had been ordered and obligated in 2008/09 but were delivered only during the 2010/11 period, by which time the obligation had lapsed. In addition, the increased requirements were due to higher-than-budgeted expenditure for shuttle and transportation services to support the UNSOA operation in Nairobi and Mombasa. Further contributing to the increased requirements was the unbudgeted provision of shuttle buses for national civilian staff under the United Nations Office at Nairobi common services agreement during the reporting period.

	Variance	
Air transportation	($609.2)	(53.3%)

47. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to higher-than-budgeted costs for air charter services, as well as a provision allowing for air charter services required for passenger movement to be funded under other supplies, services and equipment, whereas the actual expenditure was recorded under air transportation.

	Variance	
Naval transportation	$28.3	6.6%

48. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the centralized distribution of oil and lubricants for generators, vehicles and naval vessels at Mogadishu international airport.

	Variance	
Communications	$317.9	2.2%

49. The reduced requirements were attributable in part to the non-renewal of the contractual arrangement for in-theatre information and communications technology support for AMISOM owing to delays in contract negotiations. UNSOA therefore relied on the leveraging of existing contractor support services and consultants to manage both limited-duration projects and short-term surge requirements. Reduced requirements were also attributable to the use of local Internet service providers in Kenya, which resulted in the non-commissioning of certain satellite requirements, as well as to the delayed establishment of satellite Internet services in Mogadishu owing to the security situation. The reduced requirements were offset in part by contract amendments to the AMISOM communications strategy resulting in additional costs related to security and maintenance of the contractor's infrastructure in Mogadishu.

	Variance	
Information technology	$638.2	17.3%

50. The reduced requirements were attributable in part to the non-renewal of the contractual arrangement for in-theatre information and communications technology support for AMISOM owing to delays in contract negotiations. UNSOA therefore relied on the leveraging of existing contractor support services and consultants to manage both limited-duration projects and short-term surge requirements. Reduced requirements were offset in part by the use of virtualizing desktop infrastructure terminals, which allowed the centralization of applications and data on a server rather than on individual desktop computers.

	Variance	
Medical	($6 344.4)	(98.7%)

51. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the intensified combat situation in Mogadishu and to AMISOM tactical operations that required a higher number of evacuations and hospitalizations than anticipated. Requirements were also increased by the limited deployment of contingent-owned medical equipment and the need to upgrade AMISOM medical facilities to meet United Nations standards, which required UNSOA to procure medical equipment for level I and level II hospitals. Requirements were offset in part by the delay in the deployment of troops, which had been planned to be carried out by 30 June 2011.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($2 333.1)	(6.0%)

52. The increased requirements were due in part to exchange rate fluctuations that resulted in an overall loss on exchange, particularly between the United States dollar and the euro. Requirements were also increased by the procurement of shelving equipment and sundry items to support AMISOM operations in Mogadishu, as well as the establishment of a Global Positioning System tracking system at the Mombasa Support Base. The increased requirements were also attributable to

higher-than-expected costs for the movement of assets from Chad to Mombasa subsequent to the liquidation of MINURCAT, as well as to the higher-than-expected average monthly cost of sealift movements from Mombasa to Mogadishu. The increased requirements were offset in part by the delayed deployment of AMISOM troops who had been planned to be emplaced on or before 30 June 2011, which resulted in the non-tasking of three sealifts per month from April to June 2011. The increased requirements were also offset by lower-than-estimated bank charges, as well as the delayed mobilization of an inspection and verification service contract as a result of ongoing fee negotiations.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

53. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of logistical support for AMISOM and other immediate activities related to a future United Nations peacekeeping are:**

(a) **To increase the appropriation by the amount of $35,770,900 for the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, in addition to the amount of $174,318,200 previously appropriated for the maintenance of the support entity under the terms of its resolution 64/287, to the amount of $210,089,100, equal to expenditures incurred during the same period;**

(b) **Taking into account the amount of $174,318,200 already assessed on Member States for the maintenance of the support entity under the terms of its resolution 64/287, to decide to apply the other income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 in the total amount of $11,595,600 from interest income ($1,492,200), other/miscellaneous income ($149,500) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($9,953,900), against the shortfall in assessment for the same period;**

(c) **To assess the additional amount of $24,175,300 for the maintenance of the support entity, representing the difference between the shortfall in assessment ($35,770,900) and other income ($11,595,600) for the period ended 30 June 2011.**